GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

GLENDALE THE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

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The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919 114

MAKING GOOD

ASSEMBLYMAN JOHN ROBERT WHITE INTRODUCES BILL TO AMEND PRIMARY LAW

A bill to amend the present primary election law will be introduced today by Assemblyman John Robert White of this city. Mr. White, in common with many other voters, does not believe in permitting a candidate to place his name on all tickets. It tends to confuse voters and to cloud issues, if there be any in a campaign. Under the present system a wet candidate can run on a dry ticket, and a Democrat on a Republican ticket, with manifest injustice to the candidate selected by members of a party.

Mr. White's amendment provides that a person can be a candidate under but one party designation, that he must have registered with the party he represents thirty-five days prior to the date of the primary election. There are indications that this measure will secure strong support in both houses.

While few voters would care to return to the old caucus method of nominating a candidate, Mr. White has full knowledge of the general dissatisfaction with the law as it now stands and pledged himself to undertake to remedy it, if possible. There is little encouragement to voters and taxpayers to go to the expense and trouble of a primary election to select candidates on the different tickets, if it remains perfectly possible for the candidate of an opposing party to place his name on their party ballot and walk off with the votes by sailing under false colors.

Glendale has reason to feel great satisfaction in the fact that Mr. White, although he has been in Sacramento less than a month, has demonstrated that he is on the job and not disposed to let any grass grow under his feet. He was sent to the legislature from this district to do things, and he seems to be doing them.

"WAGES OF A MASTER MASON"

Unity Lodge, No. 368, F. and A. M., has announced a special treat for Saturday evening, January 18th, at 7:30 p. m., when an illustrated lecture will be given in the Lodge Hall by Brother Robert D. Graham, of Denver, Colorado, entitled: "The Wages of a Master Mason." He is credited with being one of the most interesting and instructive Masonic lecturers in the United States and the last lecture he delivered here was pronounced the finest of its kind ever heard in Glendale. Tickets can be obtained at the Bank of Glendale. The announcement is made by a committee consisting of Harry Howe, Geo. H. Bentley and Frederick Baker, and all Master Masons are invited.

NEW FAMILY

Dr. M. P. Hawks, a newcomer in Glendale from Detroit, Mich., who has recently purchased a home on Kenwood street and identified himself actively with the work of the First Methodist Church, conducted the prayer service for Dr. Charles H. Scott Wednesday evening while the clergyman was performing a marriage ceremony.

THE COMMUNITY SING

CARRIE JACOBS BOND, SONG WRITER, TO BE GUEST OF HONOR TONIGHT

Now that community sings have been given federal recognition as patriotic affairs which should be sustained and encouraged, and now that Glendale has attained such a reputation as a chorus center, there is incentive to attend these weekly gatherings on Thursday evenings at the Glendale Union High School. Tonight, however, there is a special reason why the house should be packed from stage to exit. Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, the famous and well beloved song writer, is to be the guest of honor and sing some of her own compositions. The composer of "A Perfect Day," "Just-A-Wearyin' for You," and others which have sung themselves into the hearts of the people, needs no introduction to Glendale audiences, and the majority of our citizens will appreciate the rare opportunity which will be theirs at this sing.

Slips bearing the new patriotic words which have been written for "A Perfect Day" will be distributed that the chorus may have the pleasure of singing them. A new, unpublished song by Mrs. Bond has recently been accepted by the government as a national hymn, and it is possible that it will be sung tonight, though not promised by Professor Kirchoffer, who will lead as usual.

HOME FROM WAR

LIEUTENANTS DWIGHT STEPHENSON AND CLYDE DOWNING AND SERGT. H. G. HENNING

Lieutenant Dwight Stephenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stephenson of Central avenue, reached Glendale Saturday night as expected, having received his honorable discharge from the army. He is delighted to return and looks fine in his uniform. He says he has gained in weight and health since he joined the army and that the experience he has had in drilling men has taught him many things which will be invaluable to him in years to come. He expects to resume the practice of law the first of February in the office of Mattison B. Jones of this city, with whom he was associated before he entered the army.

Lieutenant Clyde C. Downing of the Aviation Corps arrived in Glendale Tuesday. He has been in service fifteen months, having been stationed for the past eight months at Minneapolis, Minn. He received his discharge at San Francisco Monday, and returns to Glendale to resume the practice of law. He will make his home at 317 Myrtle street with his sister and her husband, W. T. Sprowls, his law partner, whose offices are in the Mason Building, Los Angeles. Mr. Sprowls plans to go to Arizona in a few days to transact some business there, leaving Lieut. Downing to look after his clients. The Lieutenant is very glad to get back to Glendale where he lived for two years before he went to war and where he has many friends.

Sergeant Herbert G. Henning, whose home is on Elk avenue, this city, got back Sunday after an absence of a year and a half, four and a half months of which were spent in France. To his great disappointment he did not have an opportunity to get into action. He was slated to go to the front on the 9th of November and the armistice was signed before he had a chance to go over the top. He was with the 143d Field Artillery which was stationed near one of the big sea ports and for that reason one of the first units to be sent home. He says he saw quite a bit of France and the more he saw the better he liked the United States, because everything over there seemed so old-fashioned and out of date. Most of the boys, he says, are very glad to get back. He says that physically he is in far better condition than before he entered the service and that the training he has received will be of value to him in civil life.

A BIG PICTURE TONIGHT

Glendale theater-goers are to be particularly favored tonight as the Palace Grand will present D. W. Griffith's wonderful production, "The Greatest Thing in Life," thought by many to be the greatest picture ever filmed. Mr. Jensen must have a special "pull" to be able to secure this film and show it at regular prices as it is just closing a long run at the auditorium in Los Angeles and has not been shown in smaller theaters.

Briefly, "The Greatest Thing in Life" is the tale of an American snob who found in the trenches of France amid death and muck, life's most precious gift. Lillian Gish and Robert Harron are the stars.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Mrs. W. L. Andrews enjoyed a pleasant celebration of her birthday at her home on Pioneer Drive Thursday when she entertained ladies of the R. T. W. Class of the Baptist Sunday School for the afternoon. The hostess was showered with absurd gifts of toys by her guests and a jolly afternoon was enjoyed. Dainty refreshments were served on a table centered with China lilies and smilax, the outstanding feature being a handsome and toothsome birthday cake. The guest list included: Mesdames Doxsee, H. O. Howard, Roy Kent, Mrs. Beach and Miss Beach, Mrs. Marlow, Mesdames Ray and George Bentley, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mrs. Fred Abbey, Mrs. Kalbaugh, Mrs. E. Calvin, Mrs. J. A. Gray and Mrs. Harry Chase.

E. W. Hayward, a newcomer from Connecticut, who moved into the house owned by Mrs. Flora Pixley on Lomita street, the first of the week, has met with misfortune. Monday, while touring Los Angeles on a bicycle, he dismounted from his machine to avoid a heavy truck, fell and broke his leg. He was brought home in an ambulance and will not be able to take more bicycle rides for some time.

NEBRASKA THE THIRTY-SIXTH STATE

LEGISLATURE UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIES PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AT 10:20 THIS MORNING

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—The Nebraska Legislature today ratified national prohibition. Nebraska is the thirty-sixth and final state to ratify the amendment, and its action makes prohibition a part of the basic law of the country.

Nebraska's action means that the nation will go dry one year from today, if it is not made dry before then by the operation of the war-time prohibition measure.

The action in the Nebraska Legislature was taken after the Senate had previously passed the amendment. The measure passed the Touse unanimously at 10:20 this morning.

All but half a dozen of the states are expected to adopt the amendment in the next few days, but Nebraska's action has decided the issue. One year from today every brewery, distillery, wine press and saloon must close.

Some of the things the amendment does are to wipe out 236 distilleries, 992 breweries, over 300,000 saloons and wholesale liquor houses, take from owners and employers an annual income of over seventy millions of dollars; cut off one billion dollars in taxes from the federal treasury in addition to local taxes; remove the liquor question from politics.

The fight on liquor started early in the nineteenth century, but was then looked upon as a "crank" notion. The movement was joined by churches and then by physicians, and finally a strong prohibition organization was formed.

Maine was the first state to go dry, voting out liquor in the middle of the last century. Kansas was next. In 1900 the movement became militant when Carrie Nation appeared on the scene. Ten years later the prohibition movement began irresistibly to sweep the country, and it culminated in today's victory.

IN INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL

GREECE SUGGESTS THAT CONSTANTINOPLE BE MADE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Jan. 16.—The inter-allied peace conferences were resumed at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in the foreign office.

It developed during the discussion of the Greek political and territorial aspirations that if Greece cannot have Constantinople as the seat of its government, she wants that city to be made the capital of a league of nations.

The Greek delegates pointed out that the establishment of the capital of the league at Constantinople would solve the problem of the internationalization of the Dardanelles and would eliminate the Turk from Europe.

The announcement of the resignation of the Italian cabinet is considered here as meaning that Italy has abandoned her imperialistic governmental program and definitely accepted British and American ideas of a democratic peace.

The Italian territorial ambitions have been a big stumbling block before the conference.

RIGHTS OF ALIEN LABOR IN QUESTION

HINDOOS ORGANIZE TO FIGHT PROPOSED LEGISLATION AGAINST THEM AT SACRAMENTO

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 16.—Hindoos here are organizing to fight legislation proposed at Sacramento and designed to meet the situation in the Imperial Valley, where white farmers claim the Hindoos are threatening to drive them out.

The Hindoos urge that they are law-abiding British subjects and that there should be no discrimination against them. They will lay their case before the British ambassador.

RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN CABINET

PREMIER ORLANDO UNDERTAKES TASK OF FORMING NEW MINISTRY TO HANDLE RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Rome, Jan. 16.—The Italian cabinet resigned today and Premier Orlando began the formation of a new ministry.

DEATH OF BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT-ELECT

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 16.—Rodriguez Alves, president-elect of Brazil, died at 1:40 o'clock this morning. He had never been able to take office on account of illness.

STREET FIGHTING CONTINUES IN BERLIN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—Berlin dispatches received today state that street fighting continued in Berlin yesterday with the advantage lying with the government's troops.

REQUISITIONED SHIPS RELEASED

Washington, Jan. 16.—The shipping board today released from government control all ships which were requisitioned early in the war.

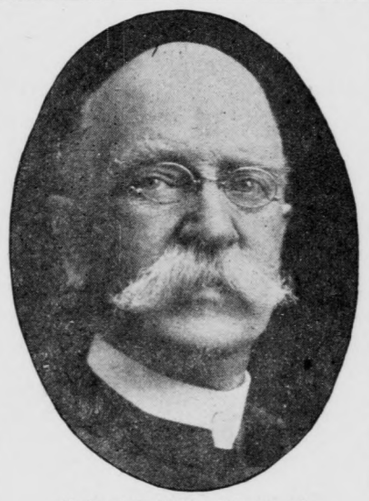
DEATH OF DR. MILLS

EPISCOPAL RECTOR PASSES AWAY AT GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Glendale citizens experienced quite a shock when the sad news circulated this morning that Rev. C. Irving Mills passed away at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles Wednesday night, following an operation.

He had resided in this city at 215 South Central avenue for about five years, had been active in promoting the welfare of the municipality and won a large circle of friends by whom he will be missed and who will share the grief of his wife, Etta W. Mills, his daughter, Miss Lilian Mills, and his son, who resides in another state, but who is here with his mother and sister.

Last April Dr. Mills was installed for a fifth term of service as chaplain of the local Elks' Lodge, No. 1289 B. P. O. E., which he joined in 1913. His long official connection and intimate association had endeared him to members and his death will be keenly felt.



C. Irving Mills, Deceased

Deceased was born in 1851 in Boston, Mass., where he attended the grade schools, the Boston Latin School and the Wesleyan University, later becoming a student in the Boston University from which he was graduated in law and theological courses. Almost immediately he entered upon his ministry, and for fifteen years filled pastorates in his native state. He then came west and was connected with the Denver Cathedral and other Colorado parishes for twenty-five years. About five years ago he became a resident of Glendale and rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Funeral services will be held at the family residence, 215 South Central avenue Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, which will be conducted by Bishop Johnson. Officials of the Elks' Lodge will take charge of the services at the grave in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Rev. Baker P. Lee serving as chaplain for the Lodge.

IN FRANCE AND SIBERIA

BROTHERS OF MRS. NICHOLSON WHO ARE IN SERVICE, ARE WIDELY SEPARATED

To Mrs. Frances Nicholson, of 1215 East Wilson avenue, the Evening News is indebted for the following letters from her brothers who are in service, one in France, the other in Siberia. The one from France, dated December 10th, is from Sergt. L. H. Bess, of the 14th Company, Third Motor Mechanics' Regiment, American Expeditionary Force, Air Service, A. P. O. 702. He writes:

"Dear Sister and All:—I received your welcome letter and was very glad to hear. This leaves me all to the good and I hope it finds you the same. Give Howard and the children my best regards; also the children next door. I do not doubt they were glad to hear of peace in the states the same as over here. I happened to be in Paris during the big celebration. We called it 'the battle of Paris.' It was a battle to get through the mobs of people, and the Americans were popular. Will tell you about it when I see you.

"I have been very fortunate to be in a good company—good officers, and good camp.

"I have had charge of the army acetylene welding department of the engineers here for the last two months, and was recommended for a promotion the other day; have tried to do my bit.

"We have lots of entertainment over here. Our own company alone has a full-fledged orchestra, moving pictures, piano and all that. Have you heard from Clyde? I expect he will beat me home.

"President Wilson is expected in Paris, Saturday. The weather here

(Continued on Page 4)

WILL FIGHT TOLL

COL. THORNTON IS READY TO SPEND LARGE SUM IN PHONE CONTROVERSY

Col. Tom Thornton lives in a beautiful foothill home in La Crescenta. He has very important business relations with Los Angeles concerns. A few months ago he contracted with the telephone company to have a phone installed, rental $2.50 per month, deposit $3.50 covering a period of one year, free service to Los Angeles. Recently the Colonel was served with a notice that a ten-cent toll would be charged to Los Angeles after February 1st, next. The Colonel informed the company that to deprive him of free telephone service to Los Angeles breaks the contract, and company is to remove phone and pay deposit money due him at this date. The company refuses to do so. Col. Thornton is proceeding to sue the telephone company and will probably employ his attorneys today. He says he is not averse to getting into the lime light on a question like this, and has a handsome sum of money, if necessary, to teach this big corporation that they can not take and keep a man's money illegally.

FELLOWS-DAUGHERTY WEDDING

The marriage of Miss Ruby M. Fellows, of this city, and Sergeant Roland Abbott Daugherty, of Fort McArthur, was celebrated Wednesday evening at 8:15 at the altar in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church of this city, Rev. Charles H. Scott officiating. The marriage was witnessed by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pierce Fellows, of 234 North Howard street, by Claud L. Fellows, brother of the bride, and Mrs. Claud Fellows, their wedding having taken place just a month ago, and by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Daugherty, uncle and aunt of the groom.

Immediately following the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the Jewel City Cafe where a four-course wedding supper was served. Sergeant Daugherty has been in service about five years and expects to receive his discharge in the near future. Meantime he is enjoying a short furlough. The young people will make their home for the present at 234 North Howard street, and later when free to do so will go east on a wedding trip to visit the parents of the groom in Wisconsin, and relatives of the bride in Iowa.

DRIVE A SUCCESS

GLENDALE WILL MAKE A WORTHY CONTRIBUTION TO ARMENIAN-SYRIAN RELIEF

Ezra Parker and his co-workers in the drive for Armenian-Syrian Relief are busy checking up the returns handed in last evening by those who went over the territory yesterday in a house-to-house canvass. So generous was the response to the call for workers that the city was practically covered in the one day. As expected, some of the citizens called upon were not at home, but because of the unanimity of sentiment in regard to this cause, it is believed that these will not wait to be visited again, but will bring their contributions to the headquarters at 117 South Brand boulevard, which will be kept open for the balance of the week. A few persons were encountered who were indifferent but the majority expressed regret that they could not do more. One small girl promptly emptied her little bank and smilingly handed the canvasser 11 cents which she was anxious should go to the relief of some little girl in Armenia.

The workers have set their stakes at $2,500 as Glendale's contribution to this urgent cause, which is a purely altruistic drive lacking the popular support that the Red Cross and Belgian Relief command because of their association with the war front on which our soldiers have been engaged, whereas these Armenian and Syrian sufferers are victims of atrocities of Turk and German in a land and under conditions with which we are less acquainted.

Rev. Charles H. Scott, who has been one of the active heads of the drive, is enthusiastic over the service rendered by the volunteer workers and feels especially indebted to R. D. White, Superintendent of City Schools, and Principal Harwood, of the Cerritos School, for their efficient co-operation, also to members of the P.-T. A. Federation who assisted generously.

The full report will be published the last of this week or first of next. Meanwhile there is a chance for all who have not subscribed to enroll at 117 South Brand.

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WORLD CITY WOULD UNIFY THE LEAGUE

By HENDRIK C. ANDERSEN
(Written for The United Press)

President Wilson's noble proposal to governments and rulers of all countries of forming a League of Nations, has not only met with universal approval, but it is becoming more and more evident that the practical formation of such a league, will when established, protect and expand the essential interests of all people and nations, and become a definite means of abolishing war.

In suggesting a practical plan for the League of Nations, the commercial and economic relations are of primary importance, and these and others must be protected by an international world court of justice which must be safeguarded by an international military force controlled by the League.

The international body of permanent judges in the world court should be chosen judges by the national governments that will have united in forming a League of Nations, and these men should not only be versed in International law, but should possess a broad knowledge of international affairs.

The standing military and naval forces that are necessary for the protection of the League of Nations should be formed, and their size and obligations decided upon by a committee composed of military and naval experts chosen by the government of each nation forming the League of Nations.

No time should be lost in the organization of a League of Nations. The lawyer and the judge, the scientist and the scholar, the engineer and the architect, the painter and the sculptor, the contractor and the laboring man, the steel constructors and stone cutters, the electrician and the inventors, every branch of labor, industry and science is needed in the building of our "World Administrative Centre" for the League of Nations—which must rise as an international monument of liberty and justice to commemorate the heroic dead whose noble sacrifice has freed the world from tyranny and prepared the future for true democracy and peace.

Without considering motives, we may say that the world realizes that merely from the economic viewpoint, prevention of war is among the greatest of present day problems.

The world needs to have the effort to bring people of all callings in different nations into associations with one another, systematized. Such a co-ordination of fraternal aspirations should come as a result of governmental initiative. Peoples now distrust one another because they do not understand one another.

The World Administrative Centre was conceived for the League of Nations in order to gather together the essential interests of all peoples and to facilitate the rapid fulfillment of their highest aims and aspirations.

The question of war will take care of itself if only we continue to develop these international organizations and interests.

Moreover, such an administrative centre would bring together all international organizations which, though vivified by similar intentions, cannot, because they lack a central meeting place, accomplish their task with the desired amplitude.

There can be no doubt but that in the past international associations, extensive travel and expositions where national and private activities, resources and genius have been freely displayed, have tended to promote a better understanding, and thus have promoted friendship and peace. International expositions have come to be recognized by all the civilized nations of the world. Thus, narrow suspicions and secret aggressive diplomacy may gradually give place to public confidence and public discussion.

The establishment of a World Administrative Centre for the League of Nations will be the natural culmination of such a movement and will lead to the more complete development of internationalism.

When some international force is established which will prove to the world that order and security for all the rights of all nations can be maintained without armed strife, people will be no longer willing to bear the heavy burdens for the support of vast military establishments, and reduced armaments will follow as a natural result.

For generations men have been accustomed to think in terms of national sovereignty. They have found in national life the ultimate end of human endeavor. Before the 18th century world unity was a poetic dream to be indulged in by a few unpractical and somewhat unpopular philosophers. Cosmopolitanism as the creed of a man without a country, was despised. The old cosmopolitans, noble minded as they were, lacked true constructive force because they were not tolerant of conditions as they found them.

President Wilson has made world unity real and a League of Nations must work together in the future. There is a growing consciousness of this fact in the minds of public spirited men. Our economic structure is being centralized. World's markets for money and produce have been established. The press and the theatre are producing psychological unity. The great inventions in the field of transport and communication actually have girdled us into a physical unity.

With part of the field covered by private, unofficial associations, other parts by sporadic, official congresses, the need for a permanent world administrative center, officially recognized, is plain. The erection of such a central institution will enable these numerous associations and congresses to aid each other to support and co-ordinate their efforts and to gain better fulfillment of their tasks than is possible today when their headquarters are scattered throughout the world.

In the world administrative center for the League of Nations a universal library can be established larger and better than any now in existence. Copies of all official and private publications can be deposited there and made available for all students. A single building would house and a single staff, selected from among the world's best librarians, would man a single library.

A world administrative center for a League of Nations with its constantly changing and ever up-to-date international expositions, its vast libraries, museums, galleries, universities, reception halls, auditoriums and places of amusement will afford an ideal meeting place for these organizations and will secure better and more interested attendance.

The world administrative center, once located and erected, will become the natural destination of tourists and the common meeting ground for all the peoples of the world. The world administrative center thus would make it easier for one to acquire that knowledge of international conditions and affairs so essential to the development of broader sympathies and a wider outlook.

Thus, through bringing together the headquarters of the societies and organizations now established or later to be established, the world administrative center will come to be the recognized source of all statistical information lying within the scope of the activities of such societies.

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919

IT'S PROPER IN PARIS

By Margaret Rohe
(Written for The United Press)

Oh Kings and Queens and Cabbages!
These thrilling days in Paris
The last named one, you will agree,
Of these great heads, most rare is.

PARIS, Dec. 23. (By Mail).—Three kings and two queens is a perfectly good pat hand, but with Paris drawing yet another king or two there's simply no limit to the game, though there may be a riot.

So far the king and queen of Montenegro, the king of England and the king and queen of the Belgians have honored the city with their royal presences and now with the king of Italy and the kings of Serbia and Rumania popping in on us any minute, it's just one darn king after another.

Somehow or other it's just a bit pathetic to me, like falling leaves in autumn, or a sort of final rallying of a fast disappearing species of animals. Take buffaloes for instance, or the almost extinct vicunas.

It must make them dizzy to be unkinged so quickly too. Here's the poor old king of Montenegro hardly nicely settled in our midst when, zip, bang! his throne chair's pulled right out from under him.

Just to prove their antithesis to the ephemeral fleetingness of an earthly reign, however, the heavens continue to rain unceasingly and drench kings and ex-kings alike, although they fail to quench Parisian spirits.

Paris indeed is gay in honor of her kingly visitors, in spite of leaden skies. She makes a fete for them no matter what other fate may wait for them. She has donned her gala attire and doffed her sackcloth and ashes, or rather her sacks of sand, and blossomed out in flags and festoons of all the allied colorings.

Her streets, cut mostly on the bias, are very full this season, with bands, brass and otherwise, running all around. Troops of lancers, their pennants, flying, bisect the crowds like insertion run with vari-colored ribbons, and for evening wear Paris actually has gone so far as to take out a few of her jewels again. She has clasped a necklace of electric lights around her throat and fastened a pair of gleaming electric pendants in her ears, but it is for that more-than-king, President Wilson, that she bursts forth in all the flashing glory of her long quenched electric gems. She dons her diadem of highest voltage for him and stretches forth her hands of welcome, aflash with rings of electric bulbs so dazzling bright that Parisians can but blink owlishly after these long years of enforced sombre gloom.

Civilians are all trimmed up with a knot or cocarde of their national colors. French, Belgian, American, British with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Brazilian and Japanese. Even the soldiers parading gallantly by, are more covered with ribbons, flowers and cockades than with scars.

All the busy little milliners and dressmakers are madly piling more trimmings on the erstwhile simple frocks and hats of wartime style. Lavish eruptions of beads and spangles are rashly breaking out all over smooth satin and velvet surfaces. Draperies, puffs and even panniers, like excresences are bulging the straight narrow lines, so long with us, all out of plumb. Hats are daily growing more fine feathers and aigrettes. Frocks, hats and wraps have emerged from their sad brown, black and gray cocoons into gorgeous brilliant tints of vividest dye.

At the restaurants and theaters gleaming arms and shoulders are gradually coming into their own again, or rather out of it, in evening gowns of extreme decollette. Dinner coats among the men, like shy violets, are appearing sparingly, no longer withered beneath the cold contemptious glances of disapproval that met those brash few that dared appear before the armistice was signed.

Altogether Paris is regaining all her pristine loveliness, sartorially and otherwise. Slowly but surely, day by day, she dolls herself up a little more for each succeeding kingly visitor, and as they pass or fall from royal estate she smiles serenely to herself, confident perhaps that soon she will be the only queen left in Europe. For Paris still, as before and always, reigns secure and undeposed—the eternal Queen of Fashions.

DATE OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA

California historians have been six days wrong in their date of the discovery of gold in this state. That is the unanimous decision of the commission named by Governor Stephens to determine the exact date.

Carved on the Marshall statue at Sutter's Mill, Coloma, as the day when first gold was found is January 19, 1848. That was the date given by Marshal, as nearly as he could remember it a few years later.

Henry W. Bigler, a companion of Marshall, kept a diary as did another man at Sutter's Mill. And they agree on the date as being Jan. 24, 1848.

Under that date Bigler wrote:

"This day some kind of mettle was found in the tail race that looks like goald, first discovered by James Martial, the boss of the mill."

A fac-simile copy of the diary is preserved at the University of California. The commission, composed of Philip Baldwin Bekeart, Pioneers of California; Fred H. Jung, Native Sons of the Golden West; and Grace S. Stogrmer, Native Daughter of the Golden West, has asked that the date on the Marshall monument be changed.

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FOR SALE—Goats coming fresh next month bred to registered buck, cheap. 1113 East Harvard, corner Adams. 112tf

FOR SALE—A1, 1917 Ford touring car. Terms. 122 E. Park Ave. 112t4*

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, two fine lots, fruit, splendid soil, chicken corrals, four rooms including bath, gas, electricity. Gl. 847-M. 114t1*

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, bath and garage, close in, on Louise street. A bargain at $2,250. Fruit. Stoddard or Kranz, 219 E. Broadway. Glendale 105. 113t3

FOR SALE—Forty laying hens, R. I. Reds, Harrison strain, three roosters cheap if taken immediately; also a Maxwell roadster. Call 1134 E. Lexington Drive. 114t1

FOR SALE—Five-room, strictly modern, well-kept bungalow and garage; just a dandy home, for $2,700; also two other snaps in furnished bungalows, close in, owners leaving. See me for bargains. E. H. Kerker, 136 No. Brand, Sun. Tel. 108. 1143t

FOR SALE—Nice little home place with four-room house and bath. Lot over 300 feet deep, and 50 feet wide, improved street, fruit and flowers. Price is $1500, and will accept payments of $15.00 per month. Vacant. Just right for chickens and garden. SEE IT. No. 831 North Louise St. 112tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, $10 month. 226 N. Verdugo Road. Phone 785-J. 113t2*

FOR RENT—Four-room, furnished bungalow, half block from Broadway car line, adults only. Also 8-room, furnished bungalow, player piano. Large grounds with garage. Phone 1399-W. 112t3*

FOR RENT—Teams for plowing, harrowing and hauling. Phone 408; evenings, 884. Chas. W. Kent & Son. 71tf

FOR RENT—Hoover Special Suction Sweeper. $2.00 per day. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 631-633 East Broadway. Phones Glen. 240-J; Home 3003. 299tf

WANTED

EXPERT PRUNING—Done by N. A. Sears. Work wanted. N. A. Sears, 1137 E. Elk St., Glendale, Cal. Phone 77-W. 113t6*

WANTED—TO RENT—Party wants five or six-room bungalow by February 1st. Tel. Glen. 1405. 113t2*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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DENTIST
Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
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Phone Glendale 262-W.

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Save yourself dissatisfatcion and money by placing your piano in our care. Tuning prices: Uprights, $2.50; Player-Pianos, $3; grands, $3.
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Phone Glendale 1558, evenings.

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Dramatic Art and Dancing
109 A North Brand Boulevard
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Studio rented for private theatricals, parties, dances and lodge work.

WANTED—Real Estate of any kind which you have for sale or exchange, provided your price is fair and just to the purchaser. Hollway, 1003 Title Insurance Bldg. 108t3-114t3*

WANTED—To trade two beehives for chickens or young pigs. Phone Glendale 785-J. 226 N. Verdugo Road. 113t2*

WANTED—Married man wants work, any kind, can run truck. Phone Glendale 72-M. 113t3*

WANTED—Young girl or older lady for two or three hours daily to help with light housework. Call Mrs. Nichols, Black 44. 112t3*

WANTED—To do laundry work at my home—362 Salem St. 112t4*

ELDERLY LADY Would like to care for invalid, or do light housework by day or hour. Glen. 210-W. 113t4

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206tf

FAMILY OF THREE desires small furnished house. Tel. Gl. 170-W. 80tf

FOR PLUMBING Repair work and repairs to all kinds of stoves, ring up YOUNG, the REPAIR MAN, Gdle. 276-R. I do repairing in general and guarantee my work. 111t6*

America Bicycles
Bicycle Repairing
Goodrich Tires
KIRK'S
141 S. Brand Blvd.

LOST

LOST—On Monday afternoon, near the First National Bank, 2 bank books in a brown bag. MacMullin was on books. Return to First National Bank or call Glen 154. 113t2

LOST—Saturday afternoon in alley west of Central, between Wilson avenue and Broadway, child's white silk cap. Finder please phone Mrs. Hagood, 354 W. Salem. Glendale 1332-J. 113t3*

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—Calvin Whiting, 110 S. Brand. 88tf.

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319 BRAND BOULEVARD, GLENDALE.

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Two Shows Every Evening at 7:00 and 8:45

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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc.
Special Training for Civil Service Examinations

NOTARY PUBLIC
We have a Notary Public in our office now and write all kinds of Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc.
Also Insurance at same rate for 20 years past.
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Milk and Cream bottled under the most sanitary conditions.
Delivered fresh morning and evening seven hours after milking.
Call us up for a trial order.
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Home 1003.

VULCANIZING
3500-mile Retreads. Our Own Work.
Goodyear, United States and Racine Tires
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Personals

The Morgan family, at 125 West Los Feliz Road, who have been quarantined for influenza, are now about recovered.

The B. L. Cline family at 720 East Windsor Road, is quarantined for influenza. Mr. Cline has a light case, but his son, Edwin, is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Tupper, of 1401 East California avenue, are the parents of a little daughter, born Wednesday, their second child. Mr. Tupper is proprietor of the Glendale Garage.

Mrs. M. Ewell Smith has been quite seriously ill of a rheumatic affection for several days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, on Orange street, Glendale, but late reports indicate she is somewhat improved.

Arthur Knight of Chicago is here on business in Los Angeles and is visiting in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Knight of East California avenue, and the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Davis, on Orange Grove avenue. His stay here is indefinite.

Wesley Bullis of Central avenue and Los Feliz Road is looking for news of his brother, Wagoner Allen Bullis, from whom he has not heard in several weeks. He imagines that Allen is en route for the United States for he is with the 53d Ammunition Train, a portion of which is due to arrive in New York on the 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gerstung, of West-Falls, N. Y., a suburb of Buffalo, old-time friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Morton, were visitors at the Morton Home on North Isabel street, Sunday and Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Gerstung are in California for the winter and are staying at the home of their son in Los Angeles.

Chairman Lanterman, who is completing the work of the Exemption Board of this district, reports about 150 delinquents have been listed. These were either men who failed to file questionnaires after they were called in the September draft, or Mexicans who were not liable to service. The list has been sent to the Adjutant-General at Sacramento.

Friends of Dr. Carl Galen Gould will be disappointed to learn that he is not to return to the United States with the 83d Artillery because an order has been issued that all dentists and doctors are to remain until all soldiers except those who may remain for an army of occupation, have been sent home. He landed the 13th of November and has recently been transferred to a hospital. His new address where he will be glad to hear from his friends is: Camp Hospital No. 85, Montoir, A. P. O. 701, Am. Ex. Force, via New York. He formerly resided at 311 Central avenue, this city.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR

Mrs. Pearl Keller, who heads the School of Dancing in this city, has just been appointed instructor at the Los Angeles Military Academy on Huntington Drive. She is to visit the school twice a week and instruct 40 boys. Her work began there Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Keller also announces that an Assembly Dance will be given at her studio on Brand boulevard next Saturday night.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

IF Your clothes get greasy, dirty and shabby-looking, we'll fix them. Fifteen years' experience. Ask for our man to call. Good work and service. Phone: Glen. 207, Blue 220
GLENDALE DYE WORKS
OFFICE AND PLANT 135A S. BRAND BLVD.

SCIENCE QUESTIONS

WORK LAID OUT FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BY MISS MARTHA J. BROWN

For the week beginning Jan. 20th, review Chap. XIII., take Chap. XIV. in advance and find out all you can concerning your city water supply and how it is purified. Read Chap. XXXV. in this connection.

1. Describe some of the ways in which chemistry plays an important part in life.

2. What are the characteristic properties of acids? What is the litmus paper test for acids? Name some of the more common acids. Which are found in foods?

3. What are the characteristic properties of bases? What is the litmus paper test for bases? Name some of the more common bases. Describe their uses.

4. What is meant by the expression, "neutralize an acid with a base." What is the difference between concentrated and dilute acids and bases. How is a neutral substance formed? What is the test for a neutral substance? What other name is often given them, and why?

5. Give some practical examples of neutralization.. Write a composition on soap according to the following topics: (1) Manufacture. (2) Cleansing Power. (3) Washing Powders. (4) Removal of Stains. Give some of the various practical methods of removing stains.

MARTHA J. BROWN.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

The subject of Dr. Frank L. Riley's recent lecture at Masonic Temple was "The Philosopher's Stone or the Elixir of Life."

Preceding the discourse a reading was given from the Tau or Chinese Bible, and a lengthy talk on the relation of the Chinese with the Christian Bible.

A golden thread or link of truth unites all Bibles and all religions. The Christian Bible is difficult to understand: It is a hieoroghy of the soul's journey from Adam to Jesus, from Egypt to Jerusalem. All Bibles must be read with charity and love, and not with too critical an attitude of mind. God is spirit and we must worship Him in spirit in the midst of trouble and not with fear and trembling.

The Tau is known by the Chinese people as the "Glorious Book of God." God is spirit; God is the eternal idea in divine or infinite mind; God is universal essence or substance; all things were created out of this essence; we are in that essence or ether, and that essence is within us; we live and move and have our being in this essence; eternal, divine mind cannot decay neither can it die; the spirit in man is divine.

The Chinese religion is good and much older than the Christian faith; their Bible can throw light on our Holy Book.

We should be wise, and have love enough to see other brothers' religions, for we are all children of God. A community of spirit would make us more gentle and have a more kindly feeling to one another.

A man who possesses God should not be sick: Those who rest in God or "The One" according to the Chinese Bible, are free from error; he who is satisfied is rich.

A man with a large income, but without God is a poor man.

Following silent prayer, the speaker read from Daniel 2; 31,35; First Peter 2; 5, 6, 7; Revelation 18; 21, and Revelation 21; 11.

The discourse was:

Thirteen hundred years ago, in the far east, in the City of Mecca, was built a square house, and a little white stone was placed therein.

The Mohammedans journey for many miles every year to this house, and on their knees go over the rocky path leading to the spot to kiss the stone.

Oh, that our faith was strong enough to kiss the Divine Stone! That stone is within us all; that stone is our Great Master, Christ Jesus; it is the hope of glory.

Jesus preached, the kingdom of God is within you whose temple you are. Paul also preached it; we must not build upon the sand to be washed away by tempests nor build of iron or clay which falleth to pieces, but build upon the rock, the symbol of stability.

The iron represents the human will; the stone, the divine mind or essence; it is a pearl of great price. The human or carnal mind is like the sea, in a chaotic, unsettled condition.

A foreign particle, almost microscopic, enters the oyster's shell, causing pain, and in his suffering he molds around the substance the same material as of the shell's inner coating; the stone grows in the shell into the beautiful pearl. So it is in the lowest forms of life, pain and suffering can be transmitted into purity. Jesus said: "The kingdom of Heaven is like the merchant who sold all he had and purchased a beautiful pearl. The pearl of great price is developed by much suffering, pain and service. The lily is used as a symbol of the soul, its roots are in the mind, but it grows above, and blooms in the sunlight.

We are living in the mud and mire at the present time, but coming through this war, through pain, sorrow, sacrifice, and service, the soul will gradually grow into the priceless pearl; it will develop and transmute our lives into pure gold.

THERE ARE OTHERS

St. Paul, Minn., dispatches to a Dakota paper, which has been received by a resident of Glendale, announce that action to enjoin any increase in telephone rates in Minnesota were started last week in the United States District Court.

Fred W. Putnam, Member of the Minnesota State Railroad & Warehouse Commission, stated that separate applications had been made for restraining orders against increases ordered by Postmaster General A. S. Burleson, as federal director of telephone and telegraph service, and against the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company and the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company. The actions were brought in the name of the state by the Attorney General.

From the above it is clear that Glendale does not stand alone in her attempts to resist injustice from unreasonable telephone tolls imposed by a telephone company in the name of the federal government. This case may indicate who should be made defendants in legal actions which may be taken by the city.

GUESTS OF LOS ANGELES FEDERATION

Mrs. Ruby Smart, President, and Mrs. Jennie Mottern, Secretary, were guests of the Los Angeles City Federation of W. C. T. Unions Wednesday at an all-day meeting at Trinity Temple. Among the tourist guests present were two prominent workers in Canada and Nebraska unions.

A very entertaining feature of the program was furnished by a colored lady who represented the Peterson Union. She contributed readings with a musical accompaniment by her little daughter. One selection which was an original poem, was entitled: "Black Boys in Khaki We Are Proud of You." Mrs. Smart hopes she can be secured for a local program a little later in the season.

W. C. T. U.

The Glendale City Union of the W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. T. A. Wright, 145 North Louise street near the Baptist Church, Friday afternoon, January 17th, at 2:30 o'clock. The subject will be: "Victory Notes and a Forward Step."

NO DIVISION OF STATE

The question that will not receive consideration during the 43rd session of the California legislature is that of dividing the state. North and south of the Tehachepi alike, sentiment is against a division, although from time to time it has been mentioned.

While it is poined out that California has the equivalent of the Atlantic Coast line from Boston to Charleston, and has as great a diversity of problems and resources as the states represented in that strip of the eastern seaboard. On the other hand it is pointed out that she has not nearly so dense a population. California is also saving the cost of additional state governments, although she is lacking in representation in the U. S. Senate However, the more number of senators is not always the deciding factor in favors granted a locality by congress.

It is generally recognized that California is taking her place as one of the greatest and most populous states in the union. The rest of the country closely watches events within our borders. California is sometimes credited with holding the "balance of power" of the sisterhood of states. Because of this, and that California divided could not hope to be as strong as California united, serious consideration of plans to split the state are not expected to arise.

At last the dollar has been recognized. That is—the results of its possession are about to be given credit. In a bill introduced by Representative Schall of Minnesota, he would have the motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" to replace the Latin "E Pluribus Unum," which is now inscribed on the well-known and popular American dollar.

The philosopher's stone does not refer to material things. The man who is mastered by pleasure cannot be happy. He who is equally balanced between pain and pleasure, can look calmly on pain; is calm in time of trouble; able to lift one out of pain or sorrow; extend the helping hand to the needy; to comfort the sorrowing, and to lose his wealth cheerfully, is building a temple without hands, whose chief corner-stone is Christ Jesus or divine spirit.

The Chinese Bible and Plato said: "He who knows himself is a wise man." At present most people do not know themselves, and that is why they are sick and alone.

Diagnose your conscience and recognize the true self or essence, the Christ life which is a gem in the inner precincts of your own souls.

God is all goodness, all power, all health and all love. God has not created any suffering nor error, but consciously or unconsciously we have created pain and will suffer for a cycle of time until we have developed that knowledge of the higher self.

The stone must become the corner stone of our own temple, the stone which transmutes all error into pure gold.

As you think it and live it, throw light upon it, until you begin to grow and expand in the sunlight as did the blooming of the lily.

Quality Grocery
144 N. Brand
WILSON AVE. AND BRAND
NOTE OUR NEW NUMBER—CHANGE YOURS

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While They Last
Grape Juice---Guaranteed Quality
Pints . 25c Quarts . 50c

BRYANT'S JELLIES
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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WE WILL SELL PURE CREAM CANDY AT 30c POUND

ARCHIE PARKER
Sunset 59 Home 602

THE SWANS OF YPRES

N. TOURNEUR

No town in the whole war zone has suffered more than Ypres, that old city of Western Flanders, with the exception of Rheims and Verdun. These three have been so shattered and maimed through the downright evil malice of the enemy that their streets and thoroughfares can be recognized only with difficulty. "Pale as the Death of Ypres" is a popular saying in Flanders, that recalls the time in the Middle Ages, when Ypres was in the height of her glories and the largest manufacturing center and depot in Northern Europe of laces, siks, carpets, and other costly fabrics; but only to be stricken down by the plague. Today, "violent as the Death of Ypres" seems a more fitting saying, because of the enemy's continuous shelling, before the retreat. Yet, though her inhabitants have been killed and dispersed, the swans of Ypres still cling to their ancient and habitual home.

Krupp's cannon have hurled their mightiest projectiles on this stricken historical town of Flanders, and bombarded her nearly continually since June, 1915, until the autumn of 1918. But still the swans are to be seen gliding gracefully on the water of the moat that surrounds the ramparts, just as if they deride the orgy of war which the German nation and their rulers provoked. These ramparts have not only withstood the wear and tear of the centuries, but also the solid brick walls have turned an unbroken face to the fiercest artillery which has ever assailed a city. Pitted and scarred they are, but they in the immensity of their hardness and thickness will never be battered down.

And it is underneath the protection of these heavy walls that the swans of Ypres have lived throughout the hostilities much as they have lived throughout the past centuries. Here in the shrapnel-swept moat they have continued since the commencement of the war, surviving all the artillery assaults of these years. Here they have nested, and here they have reared their cygnets, amidst all the awfulness of the fighting around them.

Every British battalion in the Ypres area knows the swans, and when the stately birds began to make their nests last year, many were the wagers as to the probable length of their stay there. On one occasion a German shell burst within a short distance of the nest. But the brave sitting swan took no notice of the devastation, except that she fluttered a moment or two from the force of the concussion.

The triumph of the feathered pair came when, during the fearful fighting of the third battle for the city, two cygnets were hatched. So now despite everything there is a happy family of swans frequenting the waters of the old moat, and of the Zillebeke Lake, that large artificial brick-built reservoir lying about 100 yards southeast of the town, and connected by an outlet with Ypres moat. And a cheerful and pleasant sight they afford to the British soldiers' war-tired eyes.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF PERISHABLE FOOD PRODUCTS

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has now established offices at all the principal markets in the United States and is prepared to make official inspections of any and every kind of perishable food product when the shipment arrives, or at any time during storage. A minimum fee of $1.50 is charged which, for car lots or larger, is increased to $2.50 per car.

This inspection service is of particular value to shippers who consign to commission men in distant cities, and who in the past have had to rely entirely on the veracity and honesty of the consignor. Under present arrangements the shipper may upon payment of a small fee secure by mail or wire, reliable information as to the exact condition in which his goods reached the market. If he is holding a perishable food commodity in cold storage in a distant city he can keep reliably informed as to the exact condition of the goods until a sale is finally concluded. This system should put a stop to the exaggerated claims for decay in transit which are too commonly made by near-honest commission men. It will also be a distinct boon to the honest commission men.

Application for inspection should be made to the Official Inspector, United States Bureau of Markets, at the particular market where inspection is desired. Full information in regard to the rules and regulations governing this service may be had at the Farm Bureau office.

GOBS SLEEP IN STATE

(By United Press)

LONDON, Dec. 24. (By Mail).—Seven hundred American jackies rolled up in blankets and went to sleep on 700 mattresses laid in rows on the stone floor of the big Hall of the Law Courts, recently. They had no other place to sleep.

This is the second time in history the law courts have been used as sleeping chambers. The other time, it was occupied by Germans. During the 1876 stone masons' strike in England, English employers imported a small army of masons from Germany as strike-breakers. As there was no place for them to stay, they were quartered in the Law Courts Hall.

This time, it was sailors from the American battleships from the grand fleet. While the ships were waiting orders to sails to meet President Wilson, their commander permitted the men to go ashore in lots of 3,000, for a three-days' visit to London.

But London, already full, had no place to put them.

Then the American Red Cross arranged to borrow the Law Courts for the night. Mattresses and blankets were brought in, and sailors, who otherwise would have had nothing but park benches, were given clean, comfortable beds in one of the most celebrated rooms in England.

Every morning before 8 they picked up their "beds" and stowed them away behind the pillars, and the Hall once more became the heart of England's legal life.

This arrangement continued until the last of the furloughers returned to ship—about a week.

"Boys, this is great," a United Press representative heard one of the Jackies say to his mates. He proved to be Chester Hangstafer, of Big Rapids, Mich. "I'd give two pounds for a bed like this if I didn't have one."

"Tell the folks I'll be home in a month," called Samuel Hartman, Lincolnton, N. C., as his head disappeared into his blankets.

"Almost as good as a bed in good old Wisconsin," added George Holman, Stevens Point, Wis.

IN MEMORIAM

(By United Press)

ISLE OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND, Dec. 24.—In memory of the Tuscania and Otranto victims, the American Red Cross has begun erection of a 60-foot stone monument on the rocky promontory called the Moll of Os.

The memorial will face the scenes of both disasters. It also will look down upon seven graveyards in which victims from the two ships are buried.

It will cost between $60,000 and $70,000.

NOW SERGEANT MAJOR

CLARENCE SMITH IN ENGINEERING CORPS RECEIVES PROMOTION AND COMMENDATION

Some very interesting details are contained in the following letter from Headquarters Regimental Sergeant Major Clarence Smith, a very well-known ex-resident of this city who was engaged as a mining engineer in Arizona when he enlisted for service in the army. It will be observed that this letter to his mother was written just thirteen days before the armistice was signed:

"WITH THE COLORS"
October 28, 1918.

Dear Mother:—

Your letter, No. 16, dated Sept. 19th, was received a few days ago. You see it takes about four or five weeks for your mail to reach me and about the same length of time for mine to get around to you. That means from two to two and one-half months to get an answer to any of your questions. A good many of your letters are still missing, but you can imagine what the mail means when it comes to handling it for some 2,000,000 men, when a great many of them are on the move pretty often. However, it is good to get one now and then.

No, indeed! I am not sleeping on any feather bed; but a straw bag and a wire bed makes a very comfortable bed at any time. At any rate if the bed was too soft, it would make it all the harder to get up in the morning. It is getting chilly enough in the mornings so that it is sometimes a question whether to pile out in time for breakfast, or take a few minutes more sleep; however, yours truly has not missed any breakfasts yet.

I sent you a Christmas Package Slip some time ago, in hopes that it would reach you in time to be used. I did not write much of a letter with it, for I wanted to get it off in the mail.

Well! I have received another promotion since I last wrote you. Have been made Regimental Sergeant Major, which just about brings me to the end of the ropes as far as an enlisted man goes. Although a Master Engineer receives more pay, his rank is not as high.

Regimental Sergeant Major is the highest rank an enlisted man can attain. On top of that, they want me to go to the Army Candidate School for a Commission. It is a three months' course, but Col. Perry said he would write a letter recommending that I be commissioned and returned to the Regiment before that time, or as quickly as possible. Back in the S. O. S. which is in the rear, a man can be commissioned without going to the school, but not up here. Peculiar, isn't it? Otherwise, I would not have to go to the training school. They told me that they could not very well spare me at this time, but would send me if I would say the word. I told them to send some one else this month, and see how things looked next month.

They have left it to me to say the word whenever I want to go. As far as I am concerned I would as soon be a Non-Com in this regiment as an officer in many others; but it is rather gratifying to have them show their appreciation the way they have. I don't believe there is a better organization, nor bunch of officers, in France, than our own, and I venture to say that they will both be heard of before this thing is over. If I don't stop talking about myself I will have to buy a new cap. I was afraid to try on my cap last night after my talk with Capt. Tallant and the Colonel.

I have not had much time to write lately, for I have been fairly busy; but everybody is getting straightened around now, so I am going to get out more in the future.

I think there is a long trip coming up soon, toward Southern France, and think I will take it unless something comes up to interfere. We are planning for a little extra "feed" and "blow-out" on Thanksgiving, thanks to the "comfort fund," and if that one goes off O. K. we may have another one on Christmas.

I wanted to send more Christmas Slips, and could have sent any number, if I would, but thought I might as well play the game the same as the others had to. I don't seem to catch up on my correspondence to any extent, but hope to soon. I also owe several of the folks, including Waunita, who has been so good to write.

Must close and get near a fire, or else go to bed.

With lots of love from
Your loving son,
CLARENCE.

Later letters from the Sergeant Major give more details. One written from headquarters, November 24th, is as follows:

Headquarters, 27th Engrs.,
American E. F., France,
November 24, 1918.

Mr. Henry P. Smith,
2327 Prince Street,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Dad:—

As this is the day for "Father's Letter" and the censorship regulations are somewhat revised, I will write you that long delayed letter and give you a little news that may interest you.

We left the U. S. on June 30th and landed in the harbor at Brest on July 12th and debarked on July 13th. A queer coincidence was the fact that I enlisted on the 13th of the month and also landed in France on the 13th also. We went into a rest camp for three days and then started for our destination, which was supposed to be La Ferte, but did not arrive there for they were dropping them too fast for the railroads to run into the place.

You will probably remember that the German drive upon the Marne was stopped about the middle of July and the Americans and French immediately started their counter-attack which was so successful. Well we proceeded by rail to within a few miles of Chateau Thierry and landed there the night the counter-attack started. We arrived at 2 a. m. in the pitch black with only an occasional flare to light things up a little. The bombers were busy that night trying to get the rail head where they distribute rations and supplies, but they were not very successful. Believe me, it was a quick trip of 18 days from the camp in the U. S. until we were in the "Big Noises," and will not be forgotten by any of us for some time.

With the German retreat, the two companies that came over with us were thrown into the reserves but luckily came out without any casualties although several shells were dropped in the midst of their camp. I was all through the country around and above Chateau Thierry and Belleau Woods shortly after the drive, and must say that it was a sight to be remembered and not a pleasing one either.

After about six weeks we left this sector and traveled by rail around by Paris and up to Neaufchateau, and hiked about eight miles out to a little village called Pargny-sous-Mureau. We were there about two weeks and it was certainly a nice, quiet, homelike place. There were only about 30 of us stationed there and no other troops in the place. We had about ten days of a regular vacation. It was from here that I made the trip to see the birthplace of a Jean d'Arc and procured the post cards which mother received some time ago. Her guess as to Nancy was pretty far off at that time.

We later moved up to Void which was not so very far from Toul, in fact, I was in Toul several times while we were stationed at Void. This was quite a little ways behind the lines, but we could still hear the guns roar when they would start a barrage. We were treated to a few visits from Fritz at night and had to be very careful of our lights but otherwise it wasn't a bad sort of a town at all, especially as I had a nice big four-post feather bed to sleep in while we were there. We were stationed there during the drive on the St. Mehiel sector when the Americans wiped out that salient with comparative ease and very few casualties.

On September 21st we moved again and it was sort of a hoodoo move, too. I started out in charge of two of the trucks and both broke down about 20 miles out from Void and had a hard time to get any help but managed to get the loan of a couple of trucks and get started again. We slept on the hill side over the night and in the morning I woke up in a pool of water, as it had started to rain during the night and had made a good job of it. Our destination was Clermont-en-Argonne, we arrived there about 9 a. m. and at the foot of the hill the M. P. turned us the wrong way and headed us straight for the front and had gone about two kilometers before we discovered our mistake. Clermont at that time was only about eight or nine kilometers from the front lines. We laughed about it afterwards but it was no laughing matter at the time it happened, for Fritz was expecting something in this district and kept peppering the town right along day and night.

One peculiar incident happened just after our arrival. The Colonel was standing in the building he had selected for headquarters, and had said: "This seems to be a suitable location," when a shell landed in the doorway across the street and broke all of the windows in our office. We were there four days before the big drive started up through the Argonne Forest. During the day-time we would stand out behind the garden wall and watch Fritz try to drop them on the railroad at the foot of the hill about 400 yards away. After the drive started on Sept. 26th they soon drove the Germans back out of range and then we were not molested except on clear nights when the bombing planes would come over. I remember one night we heard them coming and Sgt. Wheeler and myself decided to play brave and stick it out in bed rather than get up and go down into the cold dug-out. You know one can soon learn to distinguish between the Allied and the Boche planes by the sound of the engine. We could hear them circling around overhead and then the anti-aircraft started going. When Fritz thought he was properly located he opened the tail gate as the saying goes and let out his load. Each one came a little closer just a second or two apart until finally the concussion of one broke the glass in one of our windows. Sgt. Wheeler and I both landed on the floor at the same time and made for the dugout, forgetting all about our brave intentions.

The first three companies of the Regiment were started forward with the drive to repair and build the bridges as the Germans had blown out everything that was possible to blow out. Later the balance of the Regiment joined us, for the first time since the last three companies had been formed. They have all done excellent work in this line although the Regiment was originally formed for mining work. A great deal of the work was accomplished under heavy shell fire and they deserve a great deal of credit for the coolness with which it was carried on. In view of the conditions under which the work was done the losses have been very small. Of course, after the armistice was signed there was still quite a bit of work to be done in this line in order to enable the Army of Occupation to advance in accordance with the conditions of the armistice, so the organization is still at work. As to our disposition as soon as it is done, no one knows but all are hoping for an early return to the States, as long as the actual fighting has stopped. It was thought for a while that we might go with the Army of Occupation.

I am enclosing another warrant, some pictures of the officers and an article that I cut from a magazine that might prove of interest to you.

Well, Dad, this letter has been mostly I, we, and they, but know that it will all be of interest to you inasmuch as this is the first real uncamouflaged description that I could write. If they don't clamp the censorship regulations on again, I may be able to keep you informed a little better as to my whereabouts. I am now in Vraincourt which is not far from Clermont, but in addressing letters do not use the name of any town but use the same address that I gave you before.

Give mother my love and tell her that she had to wait this time, but will write her later. This is the busy time of the month for us.

Your loving son,
CLARENCE H. SMITH.

Address:—
Clarence, H. Smith,
Reg. Sergeant Major,
27th Engineers,
American E. F.

Extracts from a letter written December 9th, from "Givry-en-Argonne, France:"

I have a room with an old French couple. The first night I slept on a feather bed (between real sheets) I could not sleep, as the change was too great.

The old lady calls Sergt. Wheeler and myself her two "children" and takes real good care of us.

Will send you postals of places where I have been, and things I have seen.

Verdun will be one of the big historical points of interest to the tourist after this is all over.

It is wonderful to see the "Underground City." It is complete even to churches and swimming pools. Plush upholstered chairs, electric lights, and everything for comfort, for the officers' quarters.

There are more trenches and dugouts to the square kilometer around Verdun than in any other part of the country.

On one road out towards Etain from Verdun the Germans had placed a "Tank Barrier," composed of concrete pillars, connected with heavy iron chains, and "mines" underneath, to blow up the enemy when they hit them in the dark. This was all camouflaged so that it could not be seen from a distance.

Now that the war is over, we are all anxious to return to U. S. A. We are moving backward now instead of forward.

CHIEF HUN NO LONGER HOCHED BY GERMANS

(By United Press)

STRASSBURG, Dec. 17. (By Mail).—The Germans don't want to have anything to do with the former kaiser. They are glad to pass him off to the Dutch, and hope he will stay there, judging from what they say in Strassburg.

The United Press correspondent mentioned possibility of the Hohenzollern's return to a group of German officers. Their opinion was unanimous.

"The ex-kaiser is 'kaput' and he'd better stay where he is. He will not keep his head long if he crosses the border into Germany again."

Alsatians who have been in the German army felt that the Germans were disliked on account of the former kaiser. The attitude toward the Hohenzollern family has changed materially in the last month.

Formerly Germans would invariably tell you the kaiser was not to blame, but rather the military party. Now the feeling seems to have turned entirely against the Hohenzollerns.

William is forsaken by the Germans, either for the effect it has on the world, or for sincerer reasons. The order of the day is to hold democratic demonstrations and declare republics on the steps of the erstwhile emperor's palaces.

BEAUTY IN DEMAND

(By United Press)

LONDON, Dec. 24. (By Mail).—English beauty parlors are reaping a harvest.

Thousands of women just released from munition work are flocking to them. These women worked with chemicals which stained their skins yellow. The hair of many was affected.

Beauty parlor "experts" explain that most of the women say they want to improve their appearance before the return of the soldier husbands, admirers and sweethearts.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

IN FRANCE AND SIBERIA

(Continued from Page 1)

has been pretty bad the last month. I hear that quite a number have left for the states and we may leave soon.

"Hoping to hear from you soon again, I am, as ever.

"L. H. B."

* * *

The Siberian letter, which is from Howard C. Bess, Company H, 31st Infantry, A. E. F., is dated November 21st, and reads:

"Dearest Sister and All:—I have just received another letter from you and you had not received any of my letters up to the time you wrote. Well, by this time you will have received lots of my letters as I wrote October 18th and received yours November 21st. You see how long it takes to get them.

"Everything is fine and dandy here. The war is over and it looks like we would leave here for home in a short time. Let's hope so. It will not be more than three or four months at the most, I think, and it may be sooner.

"Of course, we didn't come here to fight the Germans. It was the Bolsheviki, but I do not think they will last long now that Germany has quit, do you? Russia has a government nearly completed now, and plenty of soldiers to take care of herself, I think.

"The weather here has been just like California for the past week or so. We had cold weather until then—snow and ice all over the place. It seems that everything is going fine now since the Germans gave up. Tell Paul I will try to bring a little dog home for him when I come, so keep my room ready and look for me soon.

"Answer soon.

"CLYDE."

FIRST YANK TAKEN BY GERMANS TALKS

(By United Press)

LONDON, Dec. 23. (By Mail).—Here is the story of the first American soldier to be taken prisoner by the Germans in the war, as he told it today, sitting in a comfy armchair in the American Red Cross headquarters on Grosvenor Gardens.

His name is John P. Lester, of Tutwater, Miss. He was a platoon-messenger in the 16th U. S. Infantry. He was captured the morning of Nov. 3, 1917, in company with 10 other doughboys—all that was left of a platoon of 16 sent into a front line trench in the Toul sector the night before to relieve a platoon of tired poilus.

Here is the story:

"A German aviator spotted us soon after daylight, and began circling over us, signalling back to his artillery. We let go at him with our guns, but couldn't hit him. Next we knew the Germans put down a box barrage on all sides of us, completely cutting our salient off from the rest of the system, and 300 field-grays came over the top.

"We blazed away at 'em until our ammunition was gone. Five of us were killed and all but two wounded. I was hit three times in the leg. And then they were upon us.

"A German corporal and four men jumped down into the trench beside me and told me to get a move on. They marched us across No Man's Land and into one of their own front ditches.

"I never will forget the trip through that trench. We had not gone far before our feet began striking against bodies of German soldiers, lying there twisted up on the floor of the trench. As we reached a more active salient, the number of corpses increased. I remember how our shoes slipped over the heads of the dead Germans, how their bodies yielded slightly under the pressure of our weight, how the skin of their faces was bruised as we tramped over them.

"The first time our party halted, I leaned against the wall of the trench, nauseated and exhausted. My leg had begun to throb terribly.

"But I was brought to my senses in a minute or two by a fist-blow on the face. In front of me stood two German officers. The other one struck me on the back of the neck, shouting in German (I understood German), "You will get a good deal worse than this if you can't stand at attention and salute when an officer passes."

"We were then quizzed in a little dugout just behind the front line trench—each separately, of course. The odd part of it was that although we had had no previous understanding, we all happened to give exactly the same answers—as we found out later in comparing notes.

"Later, I myself was present at 300 other quizzing of prisoners. (The Germans used me as an interpreter). The Germans always asked just three questions—I hardly remember a single variation. First, how many Americans are there in France? Second, is there any American artillery? Third, tell what you know about the convoying of troops.

"That day we all answered that there were three million Americans in France, but no American artillery so far as we knew. Most of us said the troopships came in convoys of from 20 to 40 ships. I told them I had come over on the Mauretania, unescorted.

"Then they forced us to march 30 kilometers to a village which I think was Kamecke. It was pretty tough, I can tell you. You see, all but two of us were wounded, and some of the fellows had all they could do to hobble along. All the attention we had received was a little first aid in that dugout.

"I was in a hospital at Kamecke a month. They fed us on bread and watery soup.

"After I had begun to mend, they removed me to the Giessen prison camp. Then I was taken to Darmstadt, and finally to Tuchel, where I stayed until the armistice.

"The first thing they did was to take off our shoes and give us wooden slippers. The next was to tell us to get to work.

"Still all we had to eat was a little black bread and watery soup.

"After four months of hard manual labor we were so weak we couldn't walk.

"One day a German general visited the camp, accompanied by a man who said he was an American newspaperman. We refused to believe him at first, thinking it was another German trick to put us off our guard. He was continually asking us if we had any message to send the home folks.

"Finally one of our crowd called out, If you tell the folks anything, tell them we never expect to see them again. Before long we shall all be over there in that graveyard near the camp, where 30,000 Russians are already buried. The Germans are slowly starving us to death.

"Well, the general got pretty red in the face and said it was all a lie.

"But the next week, a bunch of American Red Cross packages showed up, each with 22 pounds of food. After that, they appeared regularly, and we grew fat and strong. We never ate another bite of German food. We turned our prison rations over to the Russians in the camp with us, while we had the time of our lives eating good old American food.

"When the revolution broke, the revolutionary troops disarmed our guards and told us we were free."

Lester took another bite of his bar of American milk chocolate, took another delighted look at the pretty American Red Cross worker from San Francisco in the chair opposite him, and continued:

"No, I don't know a thing about internal conditions in Germany. The people may be starving or wallowing in plenty for all I know. They never let us outside the prison fence except when they took us to the train after the armistice. And as the railroad seemed to run through a desolate, uninhabited part of the country, we didn't get a chance to get a line on things then.

"We came through Holland to England.

"Say, but isn't this chocolate great?"

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